

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

Vol. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 13, 1864.

NO. 320.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
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FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large  
monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-  
erally as in any of the newspapers published in the  
west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.]

J. WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month. May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confined to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,  
of the late firm of Bulitt & Smith, in the  
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED  
& SMITH, and will attend the Court of  
Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the  
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, 62-ff.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is des-  
ired, attend to the untried law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-ff.

THEO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-  
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and  
Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement  
upon the Gold Klimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-  
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may  
be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

Beer and Ale.

AM THE AGENT OF  
WOLF & WALKER,

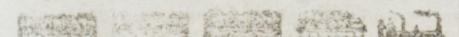
The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky.,

and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at  
Lexington prices. Custom solicited.

L. TOBIN.

Frankfort, March 30, 1864-ff.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington  
Frankfort Railroads.



On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE

DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,

stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,

Racetrack, Brownsboro, and Bellevue.

Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives

at Louisville at 7:10, A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all  
stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M.

Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives

at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-  
ington Daily (Sundays excepted.)

SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Monday, March 28, 1864-ff.

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

### For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

### FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

### Executive, Military, and Judicial Di- rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-  
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-  
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

### Executive Department.

#### GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

#### SECRETARY OF STATE.

O. Van Winkle, Secy. of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

#### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. Colemen, Porter, Frankfort.

#### TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

#### LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Bou. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

#### SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

#### PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

#### PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

#### LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Franklin Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank R. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

#### QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Fusilla B. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Baldv. J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Poling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

#### JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphon, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Gravill Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Gondloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

#### CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

#### COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Veiser, Paducah.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 27, 1864.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Many thanks from the young folks of Greenville, to the editor of the Tri-Weekly for his very interesting stories which his paper contains. The moment the mail comes, the paper, called the Tri-Weekly, is called for by all who take it. We hope this will be received with pleasure. We remain very respectfully your friends,

JENNIE, MOLLIE, and IDA.

The above note from JENNIE, MOLLIE, and IDA, was received by "SPECIAL" in the absence of the Editor, and we return his thanks to the young ladies and the good people of Greenville for the interest manifested by them in the "old Commonwealth"—old in years, but young and vigorous in striking blows at treason and its sympathizers—and the Editor can very appropriately and justly say—

"My soul,

Like yours, is open to the charms of praise; There is no joy beyond it, when the mind Of him who bears it, can with honest pride, Confess it just, and listen to its music."

We trust that not only JENNIE, MOLLIE, and IDA,—names which have graced the page of history,—but all the patriotic young ladies of the "dark and bloody ground," will emulate the noble example of the "heroines" of the Revolution, in this trying and perilous hour to their beloved country, and that every throb of their pure hearts will be a prayer to Him who doeth all good, for the speedy and successful crushing of this most wicked rebellion, and that once more the sweet songs of peace will be heard, instead of the clashing of arms, and the boom of cannon. Let your hearts, dear girls, remain ever true to these noble sentiments, that should stimulate both maid and matron to patriotic deeds,—and your reward will be certain, if not in the shape of a brave soldier boy,—it will be a crown that will never fade.

SPECIAL.

Union Meeting in Carter County.  
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth.

At a Union meeting of the people of Carter and Rowan counties, held at Olive Hill, on Saturday, 7th day of May, 1864, S. EIFORT was called to the Chair and Z. TYREE, appointed Secretary. Dr. John Stell, James Watson, Wesley Fultz, Tobias Logan, Jr., L. L. Taber, and George Ham, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting vote.—

*Resolved*, 1. That we utterly repudiate the action of Guthrie, & Co., in their attempt to transfer the Union party of Kentucky over to the Peace Democracy.

2. We are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, the destruction of every thing in the way of a complete restoration of the Union, under the Constitution, over all the States, and a permanent peace among the people of all the States of the Union.

3. That having confidence in the honesty, patriotism, and wisdom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we are in favor of his re-election to the position he now occupies,—believing that in the midst of civil war, his re-election is essential to a speedy termination of the contest, and the establishment of a permanent peace.

4. That we are in favor of holding a Union Convention at Louisville, on the 25th of May, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Baltimore Union Convention, and the appointment of an Electoral Ticket for the State, and we hereby appoint the following persons delegates to said Convention: S. EIFORT, Z. TYREE, Dr. John Stell, Dr. Burnam, James Watson, Wesley Fultz, Tobias Logan, Jr., L. L. Taber, B. W. Burt, B. Bond, George W. Underwood, B. Shepard, J. Roe, R. Million, C. W. Richards, James McGloire, D. Mooseby, W. M. Gilbert, R. Lampton, Wm. Gray, L. M. Lewis, and T. Smith.—

5. That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Frankfort Commonwealth, Union Press, Gazette, Times, and Commercial, with a request that they publish the same.

S EIFORT and G. M. THOMAS addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions.

SEBASTIAN EIFORT, Chairman

Z. TYREE, Secretary.

OWINGSVILLE, BATH COUNTY, KY., May 9th, 1864.

Editor of Frankfort Commonwealth.—

An event, so startling and terrible in its nature, occurred in this usually quiet mountain village to-day, that I feel it to be my duty to send you the particulars thereof.

The anti-Coercional Constitutional States Rights Union Democracy of Bath county, held a grand pow-wow, at the Methodist Church, in this place; and, notwithstanding it is county court day, and three hundred to four hundred people are in town, only twenty-two of the uniterred were present. Some eighteen to twenty of the aforesaid anti-coercional breed of Bath county were nominating, and unanimously elected, as delegates to the anti-Coercional Constitutional States Rights Union Democratic Convention, to be held in Louisville, sometime in May or June, or some other time. One of the delegates elected was personally present and did not object to going.

And when we take into consideration, Messrs. Editors, that every one of those delegates are men of mighty intellect, and possessed of oratorical powers so great, that were PATRICK HENRY, DANIEL WEBSTER, or HENRY CLAY, still alive, and in the councils of the nation, they, sirs, might fail to let their voices be heard, while this mighty array of talent and wisdom from Bath county were holding the world spell bound with gigantic strains of eloquence. Were you, Messrs. Editors, to ask me now what their politics were? they would throw themselves back on their dignity, and tell you, they are for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is! that they are opposed to abolitionists, and secessionists both; that they have always voted the Democratic ticket; and that the Democratic is the only party that can save this Government! "Oh! ye gods and little fishes!" What a pity that party has become so corrupt.

After deliberating at great length, the pow-wow was brought to a close by resolving that after mature deliberation, they had come to the conclusion, that they were in favor of electing LOUIS NAPOLEON or GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States.

Yours, &c.,

MORE, ANON.

### War News and Army Items.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR BERMUDA LANDING, May 9, 1864.

To E. M. Stanton:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forded the Chickahominy, and safely brought them to our present position. They are colored cavalry, and are now holding the position as our advance toward Richmond.

General KAUTZ, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up James river, forded the Blackwater and burned the railroad bridge over Stormy creek, below Petersburg, cutting into Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, and destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard with a large portion of his command was left south of the cutting of the railroad by General KAUTZ; but the portion which reached Petersburg, under Hill, I have whipped to-day—killing, wounding, and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight. Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Despatches have been received this evening from Grant, dated at one o'clock yesterday. The army has made a stand at Spotsylvania. There had been some hard fighting, but no general battle had taken place there. The army is represented to be in excellent condition, and with ample supplies.

Gen. Robinson and Morris were wounded. No other casualties to general officers are reported.

Gen. Wright has been placed in command of Sedgwick's corps.

Gen. Grant had no design to renew the attack to-day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply train, so as to advance without it.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Star says: A messenger got in last night from the army, who left Spotsylvania yesterday, and came on horseback to Acquia, and then came here on a gunboat. At twelve o'clock the fight was going on at Spotsylvania C. H. We held the place at that hour, and Lee gave evidence of being weakened, and was falling back. The messenger had an escort of one hundred and fifty cavalry, and, as guerrillas were frequently encountered by the way, it is not improbable that many of the escort were captured when returning to the army.

Our wounded are reported to be 15,000, the most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick are they lying in the streets and on the pavements that the cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling upon them. It is said there are between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded there also, who were left on all lines south of Nashville.

No intelligence has been received to day from Butler's command, except that 300 rebel prisoners, including one nigger, had arrived at Fortress Monroe, from City Point, in charge of a negro guard, from Butler's command.

Nothing of a recent date has been received.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

### Ladies' National Covenant.

We give in brief the proceedings of a meeting held in Washington, on Monday May 2, by the ladies now congregated in that city, to establish an Association, the main object of which is to discourage the use of foreign luxuries, which are draining the country of its bullion and also to encourage a system of economy in all the departments of life, consistent with the necessities and the condition of the country during the present war. The constitution of the Association is brief and explicit, and, with the resolutions and pledge adopted, will present the whole subject before the public. "Advisory and Organizing State Committees" were appointed for all the States, comprising the wives of members of Congress.

An address was adopted and ordered to be published, appealing "To THE WOMEN OF AMERICA" to unite in the good work, from which we intended making some extracts, but after deliberately perusing the document, have determined to give it entire. After stating the object of the Society, as above given, the address claims for the patriotic effort the examples, at once "august and encouraging," of the women of the revolution, and thus proceeds:

In 1776 the women of Massachusetts, actuated by the same impulse that inspires us, assembled in the city of Boston, as we have met here, and resolved to serve the country by an effort of self-sacrifice far greater than we are called upon to make.

On the 9th of February, three hundred matrons, each the mistress of a household since my despatch of this morning. A despatch from Gen. Sherman dated Tunnel Hill, May 10, states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found the position too strong, and had taken his position on Snake Creek Gap. Sherman was in front of Buzzard Roost awaiting the arrival of a part of his forces. This despatch came via Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed six hours in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all lines south of Nashville.

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E. M. STANTON.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune dated May 10, from the front says:

Our loss in the battles of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to at least 2,500.

Generals Grant and Meade were at the front last night, personally superintending Hancock's attack.

After dispatching our special messenger last evening, a heavy cannonading was opened on the rebels occupying Spotsylvania Court House. Under cover of this fire Hancock crossed the little river Po and reached the enemy beyond the town.

News has reached us this A. M., that the communication is now opened between it and Washington, via Bell Plain, and the Fradkby mail is just in from Washington. By this way our wounded and prisoners are also to be sent. We now hold about 5,000 prisoners.

By a Richmond paper, found on a prisoner, it is stated the body of Wadsworth was buried by them at Wilderness. This would seem to determine, certain, of his death. It also stated that Butler was within thirteen miles of Richmond.

Advices from the front to three o'clock yesterday afternoon are received. On Monday, Warren encountered the rebel guard at Spotsylvania C. H. A sharp fight immediately ensued. Our troops were at first repulsed, but rallying, advanced with great impetuosity on the enemy, driving him beyond the Court House. On Monday, an artillery duel was opened and kept up south of Spotsylvania.

Gen. Sedgwick was shot in a skirmish near Spotsylvania C. H. A ball entered his eye, killing him instantly.

Butler is moving on to Richmond on the south side of James river. Grant and Butler are evidently planning a race for the rebel capital. Grant is little ahead, and the chances are that he will be first to enter it. He has, but one day's short marching to accomplish it.

BERKSHIRE HUNDRED, VA., May 10.—Fighting commenced yesterday and continued till night, between General Hickman's brigade and several other brigades, under General Smith. General Beauregard commanded in person during the fight. Our forces had not yet been performing prodigies of valor. Our troops sustain their hard marching with wonderful endurance and are in good spirits. For a long time after our Wilderness fight it was difficult to make many men believe our movements was not a retreat; but when ascertaining beyond question we were still advancing, their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and made the woods ring with hurrahs for Grant and everybody. Our wounded have suffered severely, and but for the humane and tender regard for their condition we should be sent to the rear. We now hold about 5,000 prisoners.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, ..... MAY 13, 1864.

## New Advertisements.

OFFICIAL.—The Governor, by proclamation, offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of William Maddox, indicted for the murder of W. A. Brothers, to the jail of Washington County.

NOTICE.—The Jailer of Anderson county advertises a runaway negro. See notice.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, we understand, yesterday received a despatch from Gen. SHERMAN, requesting a corps of Surgeons to be sent to his army under Gen. THOMAS.

The California Peace Democrats held a State Convention on the 11th May, and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were passed declaring that the war is conducted for Abolition purposes and to revolutionize the Government, urging the National Democratic Convention to pledge the party to the restoration of peace upon just and honorable terms. An effort was made to condemn war for any purpose, but failed for reasons of policy only.

The Nashville Union talks about "A monument to General Grant. You had better wait till he is dead, Union. Erect a monument to your Lincoln if you like." —Louisville Journal.

Is it not selfishness in the Journal to ask the Union to do such a thing? Has it not made enough out of the Government, since Mr. Lincoln was President, to enable it to expend a sum sufficient to erect a hand some monument to Mr. LINCOLN, and have a large fortune left? If it should determine to do its duty in the premises, we suggest, as an appropriate figure for one panel, a representation of the Journal in the form of a Viper, struggling to strike its fangs into the President.

The Louisville Democrat is mistaken. We made no "guesses" about the question of a coalition between the factions opposed to the Union party in this State—one of which factions got off the Union train in March 1863, and got on the disloyal Wickliffe no more men and no more money train; the other got off the Union train last fall, and at Cincinnati got on the "Conservative" alias VALLANDIGHAM's "Peace Democracy" train. We leave "guessing" where it properly belongs—to the Northern Editors who control the Journal. We inquired whether or not there was a proposition pending for the two trains to unite, inasmuch as the passengers and managers of both were incited by the same object?

But the Democrat appears to be afflicted with "Sumner—Phillips—Abby Kelly" on the train. We do not wonder at it. The faction to which those parties belong have ever been "the natural allies" of the partisan traitors who incited the rebels to insurrection. The traitors of the South have publicly and authoritatively announced to the world that the Northern fanatics, represented by the parties which so deeply affect the brain of the Democrat, were their best friends, and that they were under obligations to them as such. When they nominated GERRIT SMITH in opposition to Mr. LINCOLN, leading Southern traitors wrote letters congratulating Mr. SMITH and his faction. The same parties are now against Mr. LINCOLN. They may be for Gen. McCLELLAN; probably they are, as he was the first to urge the President to free the negroes of the South. They should certainly be grateful to him for it. They are not for Mr. LINCOLN, that is certain; and while they may not directly vote for the nominee of the Peace Democracy at Chicago, they intend to vote as to aid his election, if it were possible.

Those who control the Chicago concern know how to accomplish their ends, by dividing, that they may conquer. By inoculating their partisans with the "Greeley-Sumner-Abby Kelly" disease, these same leaders have often infected the people in old partisans campaigns with the disorder, and divided them up into factions, whereby they secured "the five loaves and two fishes" to themselves; they played the game at Charleston, and again at Baltimore, in 1860, to break up the Government; we should not be surprised, if they have had these fanatics in their pay, to these many years; they have always patted them on the back, and urged them on; they are now doing so, in reference to the Cleveland movement the fanatics have on hand. With Mr. LINCOLN's election "the loaves and fishes" passed from them; they can not live without power and place; and for power and place they are willing to barter, not only their Government, but their future salvation.

There is no use of writing to the members of Congress from this State, who are helping the Journal clique to divide the Union party of Kentucky, and giving aid and comfort to the traitors and rebels in arms against the Government, and also to the disloyal Peace Democracy. Every body can see that "a change has come over their dream"—that where as they once saw clearly, they are now blind; that whereas their voices and words once had the ring of the true Union metal, they now give an uncertain copperish sound; that whereas they once refused to associate with treason's advocates and executors, they now are "hale fellows well met," and assimilate in thought and feeling with the preachers of treason exemplifying to the world that *Treason like Vice*,

"Is a monster of so frightful mein,  
As to be hated need, but seen;  
But, seen too oft, familiar with his face,  
They first endure, then pity, then embrace."

We leave them with the people, and when the assizes for their trial comes, we have an abiding confidence, that they will be condemned to vile dust.

"The retirement, whence they sprung,  
Unworn, unhonored and unsung."

Mr. INGERSOLL, the Union candidate for Congress in the Illinois district vacated by the death of Mr. LOVEJOY, has been elected by some five thousand majority.

A letter from Hilton Head, South Carolina, states that a deserter from the rebels at Charleston, reports sixteen heavy mortars have been mounted in Fort Sumpter, to fire upon Morris Island batteries, and four columbiads command the inside channel toward Sullivan's Island.

It is also stated that a combined land and naval attack has been ordered on Sumpter. Seven iron-clads are finished and afloat in Charleston Harbor. Folly Island has been fully prepared for an anticipated attack from the enemy. All indications point to an early assumption of rebel offensive operations.

We have reports from Charleston to the effect that the rebels have mounted heavy mortars on Fort Sumpter commanding our fortifications on Morris Island. There are other indications that the enemy are about to assume the offensive. On the 23d ult., as Miss Anna Pickens, a daughter of Ex-Gov. Pickens was being married to a young officer, named De Rochelle, a shell exploded in the church inflicting a mortal wound. The marriage ceremony was proceeded with, though she died almost as soon as it was concluded.

## Revealing its Fangs!

The Louisville Journal is growing so desperate, that it some times neglects to conceal its aims and desires. One of these articles appears in its issue for May 11, denouncing the Administration, and advising revolutionary means to get rid of the President and other officers of the Government. That we may not be even suspected of misrepresenting the Journal, we give an extract from the article:—

"The present campaign, as we have said, will end the contest, if the side of the government triumphs, but not in the opposite event; yet the ending of the contest by the triumph of the side of the government will be only the first great step toward the preservation of the Union. The men in power as well as the men in rebellion, are the enemies of the Union; and, if they are not expelled from power, they will use victory to subvert instead of establishing the government.—*Their expulsion from power*, and the election of men who will use victory to re-establish instead of subverting the government, forms, in the event supposed, the next and last great step in the preservation of the Union. Let the friends of the Union prepare to take this step, whatever may be the issue of the summer campaign. If the issue is successful, as HEAVEN direct, the step will be necessary to improve victory, and to consummate the preservation of the Union; if the issue is unsuccessful, as HEAVEN forbid, the step will be necessary, not only to improve victory but to achieve it. In either event, the step will be necessary to the preservation of the Union. As the loss of the campaign, if unhappy, the campaign should be lost, would not absolve patriots from the duty of renewing the prosecution of the war, so the winning of the campaign, if it happily shall be won, will not absolve patriots from the duty of expelling the revolutionists from power. This duty, as an essential part of the paramount duty to preserve the Union, hinges on something higher than military events.—*Louisville Journal*.

The careful reader of the Journal's article, will not fail to note, that the article is intended, like the one of April, 1861, to incite "if happily" it could do so,—"which Heaven forbid"—the people to revolution against the Administration. With great pretense of a strong desire that the Union armies should be won, will not absolve patriots from the duty of expelling the revolutionists from power. This duty, as an essential part of the paramount duty to preserve the Union, hinges on something higher than military events.—*Louisville Journal*.

After the foregoing was in type, and our forms ready for press, the annexed despatch was received by Gov. BRAMLETTE, and handed to us by him for publication:—

METROPOLITAN HALL.—On Wednesday night a large and fashionable audience greeted the "Troops" at the above named hall, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. BELLA GOLDEN as "Little Barefoot," fully sustained her reputation as a chaste and elegant actress, and won praise from the most aesthetic of critics. Miss EDNA, was charming as a spoiled beauty and village belle. Mr. MACAULY made all of William Peace, that could possibly be made by good acting, and Messrs. WEAVER and RANKIN "did" up the old "gentlemen" to perfection; one as the cool-calculating match maker; the other as the interested brother who wanted his sister to marry well. Mr. DAYESS, as "Jimmy" was excellent.

To-night will be presented the admired play, translated from the German, entitled *Ingomar*, or *The Grecian Maid, and My Neighbor's Wife*. BELLA GOLDEN as Parthenia, and Mr. MACAULY, as Ingomar.

To-morrow, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, P. M., a *Grand Matinee* will be given by the Troops for ladies and children, the programme is a very attractive one.

SPECIAL.

After the news from the armies, given in another place, was "made up," we received our Cincinnati exchanges, which contained telegrams from Washington, dated on the night of the 11th, stating that on the afternoon of the 10th the heaviest fighting of the campaign took place. The loss on both sides was very heavy. Gens. WARREN and BINEY are reported killed. The following from a correspondent to the Gazette, is the fullest and most unfavorable to the Union army:—

Tuesday, a little after 12 o'clock, the fiercest of the late battles in the Wilderness opened. It raged till long after dark. Part of Burnside's corps was on our right, with the 5th and 6th Corps in the centre, and the 2d on the left. Our line extended along the north bank of the Po river, while that of the rebels was immediately on the opposite side, including Spotsylvania. About the middle of the afternoon our artillery showered shell and grape on the enemy's lines with terrible effect, but without checking his stubborn resistance. The enemy brought but little artillery into the action, depending chiefly on infantry charges. All the prisoners taken during the former part of the day were from Longstreet's and Hill's corps, which gave the impression that Ewell had withdrawn, but later events proved this erroneous. Toward evening the battle raged all along the line, each viewing for the vantage ground, but neither gaining it.

Generals Grant and Meade immediately supervised the whole action, and were frequently cheered during the heaviest firing. About dusk it was found that the enemy was throwing heavy columns round our right flank, with the intention of making a desperate effort to break through our lines and capture a large amount of our supplies, which were coming up. Observing this the 6th Corps charged on his right. We drove him from his rifle pits and captured 2,000 prisoners and several guns.

Grant now retired a short distance, to a new and better position, and all night our men rested on their arms, but the enemy did not advance, which led to the belief that he was severely punished, as he had a decided advantage in the evening. Our own losses in this day's fight were very heavy, but principally in wounded. The long marches and continued series of battles are wearing on our men, but not subduing their courage.

## Later and Better.

After the foregoing was in type, and our forms ready for press, the annexed despatch was received by Gov. BRAMLETTE, and handed to us by him for publication:—

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

To Gov. Bramlette:

Despatches from GEN. GRANT, dated 8 o'clock this morning, just received at this Department. He says:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting; the result to this time is much in our favor, our losses, have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy; I think the loss of the enemy much greater than ours. We have taken over five thousand prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few, except stragglers. I propose to fight it out, if it takes all summer."

The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary War.

LATER.—We have by telegraph some later details of the fight of Tuesday, also of Wednesday. The fighting was the severest of the whole war. But every where the Union forces held their own. Gen. Rice was killed. Gen. Burnside and his men were noted for their gallantry.

They captured a rebel brigade; and at the end of the fight occupied the ground which Longstreet's men occupied in the morning.

## DIED.

May 11, 1864, at the residence of her husband, in Shelby county, Ky., Mrs. SALLIE ALLEN BELL, wife of Mr. John W. Bell.

HEAD QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonels Commanding Regiments Kentucky Enrolled Militia:

Your attention is particularly called to General Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office. The Governor has ordered a thousand, (10,000) men of the militia of the State, to serve six months. This call is made that as far as may be put to the pending war during this summer, and the fall, we are enjoying all the blessings of peace. You are urgently requested to take this matter in hand at once, and raise a battalion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from your Regimental District, and report with them to the nearest point of rendezvous. The limited time allowed requires that we should commence work immediately and work in earnest. Having been honored by the strongest recommendations from your country, and through the trust thereby imposed in you been commissioned by his Excellency the Governor to an important military command, we are entitled to call upon and demand your earnest efforts to raise the men required in this call. I hope to hear a good report from you in a few days. The number of men required are to be raised, and if they are not forthcoming by volunteers, a draft will be promptly resorted to, and counties which have heretofore been delinquent, will be compelled to respond. Let us, then, have every Kentuckian step forward and sustain the true renown and glory of the State.

D. W. LINSEY, Inspector General of Ky.

THE RETIREMENT, whence they sprung, Unworn, unhonored and unsung."

May 11, 1864.—tw&wt=319.

BISHOP SOULE.—We have already mentioned that the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South, would be held at City Roads Chapel, some miles north of Nashville, Tennessee, on the 19th of May. In this connection it may be interesting to notice the action of a conference held at Bethlehem, Logan county, Ky., in October 1861, over which Bishop Soule presided. The following is from the report of that conference published in the Nashville Christian Advocate, No. 7, 1861:

"Brother Frogue presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, By those members of the Louisville Annual Conference, assembled at Bethlehem, Logan County, Ky.

"1. That it is with the deepest regret that we learn that Bishop Kavanaugh has appointed three of our members chaplains in the Federal army.

"2. That said appointment meets our unreserved disapprobation.

"3. That these brethren who have received said appointments are recreant to the principles and interests of the M. E. Church, South, and unworthy our confidence."

## Appellate Judgement.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The docket of the Court of Appeals for the Summer Term, 1864, will be closed on Monday, May 16. All records filed after that day will be docketed for the next Winter Term.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Sutlers.

JOHN BULL.

"A. HENRY THURSTON,  
Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. ——, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of his Cedron Bitters, for sale to Sutlers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans,  
W. M. MILES,  
Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,  
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. ——, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pipe, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,  
Per W. H. S. HALL,  
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG,  
Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

Dr. John Bull:

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state to you I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration, of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE,  
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—w&wt=6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY,

APRIL 5, 1864.

I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## SPRING CLEANING.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year, Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors; and scouring and dust; Heaped in the corners of the room, the ancient dirt lay quiet; The chairs sit topsy-turvy, the house in most dreadful riot; But now the carpets are all up, and from the staircase top. The mistress calls to men and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but now presented, Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cozy and contented. Alas! they're turned all upside down, that quiet suits of rooms, With slops and suds, and soap and sand, and tub and pails and brooms; Chairs, tubs, stands, are standing round at sixes and at sevens, While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors in the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floor were cleaned a week ago, The carpet shone, and windows washed, as all the neighbors know; But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books, Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very looks—

Till fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men.

And then they vanished all away—books, papers, ink and pen.

And now when comes the master home, as come he must of nights!

To find all things are "set to rights," that they have "set to rights!"

When the sound of driving tasks is heard, though the house is far from still, And a carpet woman on the stairs, that harbinger of ill— He looks for papers, books, or bills, that all were there before— And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fass afloat; And wishes she were out at sea in a very leaky boat, He meets her at the parlor door, with hair and cap awry;

With sleeves tucked, and broom in hand, defiance in her eye: He feels quite small and knows full well there's nothing to be said, So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

IMMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The National Intelligencer contains an interesting letter from the American Consul at Liverpool to the Secretary of State, in reference to emigration from the British Islands to this country. According to Mr. Dudley, there is very little need of legislation in this country with a view to stimulate the spirit of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. Every line of packets had engaged every berth in their vessels from April, the date of the letter, up to June, and one ship company informed the writer that they could send out fifty thousand emigrants to the United States in two months if they had the ships to carry them. What is needed is more ships. But legislation for the protection of the emigrants is highly proper.

A WAR INCIDENT.—Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom (brother of Brigadier General Ransom), of the Third United States regular artillery, at present in command of the Second brigade of horse artillery, Army of the Potomac, relates and vouches for the following incident:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

The North Carolina Times says that Newbern and its surroundings are one complete vegetable garden. Dr. Page of the Sanitary Commission, has peas in full blossom and radishes, lettuce, and asparagus ready for the table. His garden at the "Old Fifth" camp is splendidly arranged, and will be very productive. He has arranged a "steal ing patch"—novel idea—where it is expected all soldiers will do their "lifting,"—those who feel maliciously inclined to help themselves to green corn, watermelons, etc., will be entirely welcome.

PLUMS AND CURCIOLO.—I have a little experience with plum trees, which I will give you (you may think me getting out of place, but I can't help it). About a year ago I took charge of nine plum trees that had not borne a plum for six years—they were beginning to die, covered with moss and knots. I washed them with lye, using a brush to apply it; tied two rounds of cotton round each tree, and as soon as the buds began to look white every morning threw a pan of ashes into each tree while the dew was on; kept this practice up until the plums began to ripen, and had a fine crop of plums. A great many of the plums dropped off and were stoned; yet I persevered through the sneers and jokes that were thrown out while I kept steady on, and rained them all with a feast of plums. This year the trees look thrifty.—MRS. THANKFUL.—Michigan Farmer.

The parlor and the chamber floor were cleaned a week ago, The carpet shone, and windows washed, as all the neighbors know; But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books, Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very looks—

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THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864—w&t w3m—318.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

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By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864—w&t w3m—318.

Proclamation by the Governor.

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the—day of—, 186—, murder in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

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Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864—w&t w3m—318.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

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